Heath, while where a hedge was composed of both species of privet, no preference for either was apparent. It was noticeable that often the same short stretch of garden hedge had caterpillars year after year. Once, in 1946, I found nine larvae at Dartford on snowberry (*Symphoricarpus*), and wonder if the plant was utilized more frequently than records suggest, for rarely do these bushes conveniently overhang the pavement. Finally, although holly is a well-known larval foodplant in the New Forest, and perhaps elsewhere, I know of no record of *S. ligustri* on this in N. W. Kent, where the plant is used commonly for hedging and as an ornamental shrub. — B. K. WEST, 36 Briar Road, Bexley, Kent.

SOME OF THE LESS COMMON SPECIES OF LEPIDOPTERA TAKEN AT BARCALDINE, ARGYLL, IN 1980 and 1981. — The following were among the less common Macrolepidoptera caught by a Robinson M.V. light trap (125 watt) sited at Barcaldine, Argyll (map ref: NM 964414) (on the edge of Barcaldine Forest) and operated almost nightly during the years 1980 and 1981. Critical species were identified by microscopic examination of genitalia. Some of the species listed are common in southern Britain but appear to be rare here and are included for that reason. Numbers of individuals caught in 1980 and 1981 are given in that order.

Trichiura crataegi L. (5:13), *Falcaria lacertinaria* L. (5:0), *Ochropacha duplaris* L. (6:2), *Scopula ternata* Schrank (2:0), *Orthonama vittata* Borkhausen (3:1), *Xanthorhoe munitata* Hbn. (2:2), *Entephria flavicincata* Hbn. (0:1), *E. caesiata* D. & S. (1:0), *Anticlea derivata* D. & S. (0:1), *Lampropteryx suffumata* D. & S. (0:1), *Coenotephria salicata* Hbn. (7:8), *Cidaria fulvata* Forster (3:0), *Plemyria rubiginata* D. & S. (3:2), *Thera juniperata* L. (1:0), *Colostygia olivata* D. & S. (1:0), *Hydriomena impluviata* D. & S. (0:3), *Perizoma taeniatum* Stephens (13:7), *P. albulata* D. & S. (13:2), *P. flavofasciata* Thunb. (0:1), *P. didymata* L. (0:1), *Carsia sororiata* Hbn. (0:1), *Odezia atrata* L. (1:0) (common by day), *Venusia cambrica* Curtis (26:21), *Trichopteryx polycommata* D. & S. (0:2), *Acasis viretata* Hbn. (0:3) *Abraxas grossulariata* L. (0:1), *A. sylvata* Scop. (10:2), *Semiothisa notata* L. (1:0), *S. liturata* Clerck (0:4), *Plagodis pulveraria* L. (1:1), *Deuteronomos erosaria* D. & S. (2:0), *Selenia lunularia* Hbn. (2:4), *Cleora cinctaria* D. & S. (1:2), *Alcis jubata* Thunb. (62:52), *Cleorodes lichenaria* Hufn. (0:2), *Gnophos obfuscatus* D. & S. (2:1), *Dyscia fagaria* Thunb. (0:2), *Cerura vinula* L. (1:1), *Harpyia furcula* Clerck (0:1), *Pheosia tremula* Clerck (2:3), *Odontosia carmelita* Esper (10:21), *Setina irrorella* L. (0:1), *Diacrisia sannio* L. (2:3), *Spilosoma luteum* Hufn. (3:0), *Nola confusalis* H.-S. (10:12), *Euxoa tritici* L. (2:0), *Standfussiana lucernea* L. (0:1), *Graphiphora augur* Fabr. (1:0), *Xestia rhomboidea* Esper (0:2), *X. agathina* Duponchel (6:55), *Naenia typica* L. (5:3), *Eurois occulta* L. (23:36), *Polia bombycina* Hufn. (11:24), *Lacanobia oleracea* L. (1:0), *Hadena confusa* Hufn. (1:0), *Panolis flammea* D. & S. (0:2), *Dasypolia templi* Thunb. (2:5), *Aporophyla lutulenta* D. & S. (0:3), *Lithomoia solidaginis* Hbn. (0:3), *Xylena vetusta* Hbn. (11:14), *Antitiype chi* L. (4:6)), *Agrochola helvola* L. (1:1), *Parastichtis suspecta* Hbn. (9:0), *Atethmia centrago* Haw. (0:1) *Omphaloscelis lunosa* Haw. (1:2), *Xanthia citrago* L. (2:7), *Acronicta tridens* D. & S. (1:0), *A. menyanthidis* Esper (0:3), *A. euphorbiae* D. & S. (0:1), *Hyppa rectilinea* Esper (2:8), *Apamea exulis* Lefebvre (4:3), *A. ophiogramma* Esper (2:0), *Amphipoea lucens* Freyer (58:732), *A. crinanensis* Burrows (15:61), *A. oculea* L. (0:1), *Celaena haworthii* Curtis (1:4), *Nonagria typhae* Thunb. (0:1), *Hoplodrina alsines* Brahm (0:1), *H. blanda* D. & S. (2:1), *Stilbia anomala* Haw. (10:10), *Eustrotia uncula* Clerck (0:1), *Bena prasinana* L. (1:0), *Autographa bractea* D. & S. (89:115), *Syngrapha interrogationis* L. (5:8), *Schrankia costaestrigalis* Stephens (2:2), *Hypenodes turfosalis* Wocke (2:0).

The following records from this site are also of interest:—

Apocheima pilosaria D. & S. (1) on 11 Dec 1980 (early date); *Peridroma saucia* Hbn. (1) and *Nomophila noctuella* D. & S. (1) on 30 Jan 1981 (early immigrants); *Palpita unionalis* Hbn. (1) on 30 Aug 1980 (immigrant); *Orthonama obstipata* Fabr. (1) on 2 Sept. 1980 (immigrant). – Dr. J. C. A. CRAIK, Dunstaffnage Marine Lab., P.O. Box 3, Oban, Argyll.

FURTHER NOTES ON PHYLLONORYCTER SAPORTELLA (DUPONCHEL) IN EAST ANGLIA. – I have already recounted (antea pp. 119-120) my chance rearing of a single adult of this rare species from South Lopham, Norfolk. Most old records were made from moths found resting on tree-trunks, so my wife and I revisited the locality on the 9th of May to look for further specimens. Within seconds we found four on the trunk of the tree from which I had taken the mine and others were not uncommon on adjacent trees. That night we rang up Dr Ian Watkinson and returned with him two days later. By then many more had emerged and Dr Watkinson counted 20 on a single trunk. Having taken photographs and a few specimens, we extended our search to the adjacent vice-counties. We managed at length to find one each in VCs 25 and 28, each about a mile from the original site, but drew blank in VC 26. The implication is that the colony, although numerically strong, is very localised.

My wife and I made our next visit on the 3rd of July to look for mines. They were easy to recognise amongst many scores of the commoner oak-feeding *Phyllonorycter,* but whereas *P. saportella* had been the most plentiful adult on the trunks in May, its mines were the least common in July. This raises once again the theory that it feeds high up on the trees. I studied the upper branches through field-glasses, but a fresh breeze was shaking the leaves and although I could see *Caloptilia* cones, I failed to spot any *Phyllonorycter* mines. This leaves the problem unresolved but I am inclined to the opinion that *P. saportella* does feed high up and that only a small proportion of its mines are accessible from the ground. It may be significant that not a single leaf was within reach on the tree where Ian Watkinson found 20 adults.

The moths began to emerge on the 14th of July and it would have been better if we had delayed our search until about that date. All the mines were on the leaf-margin. The mines of most other oak-feeding *Phyllonorycter* have a single strong central fold in the lower epidermis. This is normally absent in *P. saportella* which has instead numerous small creases which cause the leaf-edge to curl right over. I was wrong in my previous note when I said that the feeding did not extend through to the upper epidermis; it does so in varying degrees. In some cases only the extreme margin, which is folded under, is stripped of parenchyma, such mines being almost invisible from above. In others the whole upper surface of the mine is blanched. The most important character is the complete absence of frass to reinforce the walls of the cocoon; the only other British oak-feeding *Phyllonorycter* to have this character is *P. roboris* (Zeller) which has a totally different and unmistakable mine. – A. M. EMMET, Labrey Cottage, Victoria Gardens, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB11 3AF.